

# 5

## Future forms Conjunctions in time clauses

### An eye to the future

## Future forms

►► Grammar Reference: Student's Book p144

### 1 Question tags

Match a sentence in A with a question tag in B.

A	B
1 You're going to work harder from now on,	will we?
2 I'll see you next week,	doesn't it?
3 Kate's leaving soon,	won't we?
4 You'll ring when you get there,	are you?
5 Our plane takes off at 4 p.m.,	won't I?
6 The decorators will have finished by next week,	isn't she?
7 You aren't getting married next week,	won't you
8 We won't need tickets to get in,	won't they?
9 We'll be millionaires one day,	will he?
10 Max won't be coming,	aren't you?



### 2 will or going to?

Complete the conversations with *will* or *going to* in the correct form. Sometimes there is more than one answer.

- A I \_\_\_\_\_ make myself a sandwich. Do you want one?

B No thanks. I \_\_\_\_\_ have something later.
- A Marco and Lia \_\_\_\_\_ Florida this year for their holidays.

B How wonderful! The boys \_\_\_\_\_ love it, especially Disneyland.
- A Bye, Mum. I \_\_\_\_\_ meet Tom and Mel. I \_\_\_\_\_ be back at about ten o'clock.

B OK, but don't be late again or I \_\_\_\_\_ be really annoyed.
- A Jo \_\_\_\_\_ be furious when she finds out I've crashed the car.

B She \_\_\_\_\_ understand if you explain that it wasn't your fault.
- A I \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ work today, I feel awful.

B Don't worry, I \_\_\_\_\_ ring your boss and tell her you're sick.
- A I'm tired. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed.

B I \_\_\_\_\_ watch the news, then I \_\_\_\_\_ join you.
- A My boss has told me I \_\_\_\_\_ be promoted.

B Congratulations! We \_\_\_\_\_ have to celebrate!
- A Mr Smith, now you've won the lottery you \_\_\_\_\_ be the fifth-richest man in England. How do you feel about that?

B I \_\_\_\_\_ tell you next week. I'm too shocked at the moment!

### 3 What does John say?



Write what John actually says in these situations.  
Use a future form.

- 1 He sees some very black clouds in the sky.

John: 'It's going to rain.'

- 2 His sister has just reminded him that it is his grandmother's birthday soon.

John: 'I \_\_\_\_\_.'

- 3 He has decided to study hard for his final exams.

John: 'I \_\_\_\_\_.'

- 4 He's made an appointment to see the dentist next Friday.

John: 'I \_\_\_\_\_.'

- 5 He predicts a win for his team, Manchester United, on Saturday.

John: 'I think \_\_\_\_\_.'

- 6 He's stuck in a traffic jam. He's late for a meeting. He rings his office.

John: 'I'm sorry. \_\_\_\_\_.'

- 7 His sister is pregnant. The baby is due next March.

John: 'My sister \_\_\_\_\_.'

- 8 His plane ticket for next Sunday says:  
Departure 7.30 a.m. London, Heathrow.

John: 'My plane \_\_\_\_\_.'

- 9 He can see himself lying on a beach in Spain next week at this time.

John: 'This time next week \_\_\_\_\_.'

- 10 He predicts hot weather there.

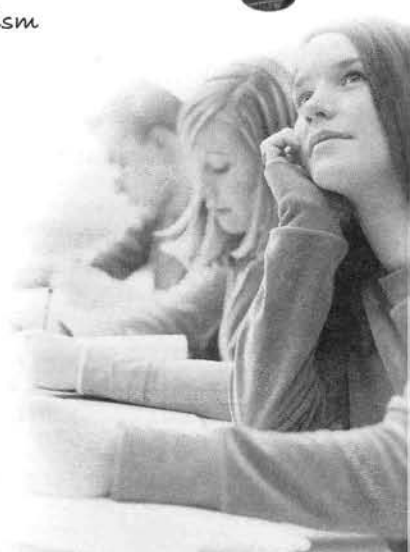
John: 'I think it \_\_\_\_\_.'

### 4 Future Continuous or Future Perfect?

Tracey is a student at the moment. Look at her plans for things she thinks she will have done or she will be doing by the time she's forty. Write what she thinks using either the Future Continuous or Future Perfect.



- 1 move to the States
- 2 work hard in journalism
- 3 live in New York
- 4 pay off my student bank loan
- 5 earn at least \$100,000 a year
- 6 eat out at least four times a week
- 7 run in Central Park every day
- 8 get very fit
- 9 marry an American
- 10 have two children



By the time I'm forty ...

- 1 I'll have moved to the States.
- 2 I'll be working hard in journalism.

- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Pop star and soap star in the snow

**T 5.1** Choose the appropriate future form. Sometimes both are possible.

.... Celeb Update ..... **New York photoshoot** .....

# Pop star and soap star in the snow

*Celeb Update* meets up  
with **Kym Manning** and  
**Jack Deane** in New York  
at Christmas on the first  
anniversary of their marriage.

**CELEB UPDATE** Hello, Kym and Jack.  
What are you planning to do while  
you are in New York?

**Kym** We (1) *'re going to celebrate /  
celebrate* the fact that we're back  
together again. And of course we  
(2) *'ll have bought / 'll be buying* lots  
of presents for our family!

**CELEB UPDATE** Yes, you both split up  
briefly two months ago. What are  
your plans for the coming year?

**Kym** The split was my fault. I was  
spending too much time in the studio  
and Jack was left looking after my  
children. I (3) *'ll never leave / 'll never  
be leaving* my family again for such  
a long time.

**Jack** Yes, it was only a temporary  
split. It (4) *won't happen / isn't  
happening* again. We love each other  
and we (5) *'ll be married / 'll have  
been married* till the end of our days.

**CELEB UPDATE** Kym, what (6) *will you  
be doing / will you have done* now that  
you've left the pop group *HearSing*?

**Kym** Well, I (7) *'m going to record /  
'll record* my own album as I've  
now got a solo record deal.

**CELEB UPDATE** Jack, you left our  
best-loved soap *East Londoners* at the  
height of your popularity. What kind  
of parts (8) *will you be looking for /  
will you have looked for* now?

**Jack** I (9) *'ll change / 'm going  
to change* direction. I (10) *'ll do /  
'm going to do* serious drama.  
I (11) *'ve been getting / 'll have got*  
some interesting offers and I think  
I (12) *'ll be making up / 'll have made  
up* my mind which to take by the  
end of our holiday.

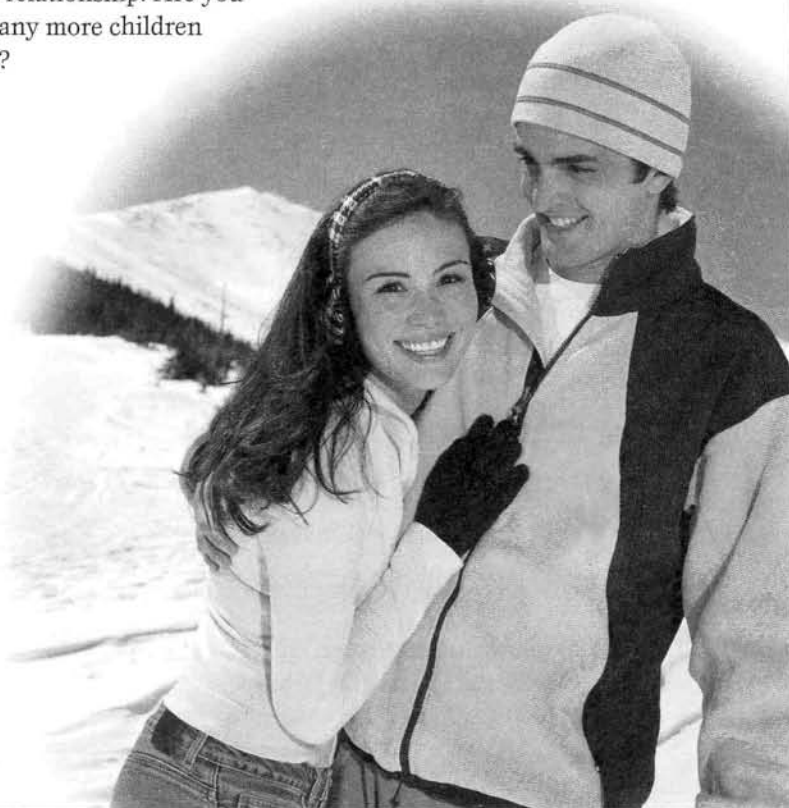
**CELEB UPDATE** Kym, of course you  
already have two children from  
an earlier relationship. Are you  
planning any more children  
with Jack?

**Kym** Jack is already a great father to  
my two children, and we (13) *'ll have /  
'll have had* a child together as soon as  
the time is right. But for the time  
being, we (14) *'ll be concentrating /  
'll have concentrated* on our new  
careers.

**Jack** And I know that in my new  
career, I (15) *'ll have been able to /  
'll be able to* count on the support  
of my lovely wife.

**CELEB UPDATE** Thank you. We  
wish you both luck for the future.

**Jack and Kym** Thank you. ■



## 6 Correcting mistakes

In these conversations some of the future forms are wrong. Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1 ☒ A Have you heard? Sue's going to have a baby.  
I'll  
☒ B Really? I'm going to give her a ring this evening to congratulate her.
- 2 ☐ A What do you do this weekend?  
☐ B I don't know yet. Maybe I'll give Paul a ring and see what he's doing.
- 3 ☐ A I'll be honest with you, Matthew. I don't think you're going to pass this exam.  
☐ B Oh, no! What will I be doing?
- 4 ☐ A Is it true that Rachel will get married to that awful boyfriend of hers this weekend?  
☐ B I'm afraid so. And I'm going to the wedding. I've got to. I'm her bridesmaid!
- 5 ☐ A Our plane leaves at six o'clock on Saturday morning.  
☐ B Yuk! You have to wake me up. I can never get up in the mornings.
- 6 ☐ A It's my birthday on Sunday. I'm going to be thirty!  
☐ B Thirty! That's ancient! You are getting your pension soon.
- 7 ☐ A Mickey and David will be arriving soon, and the house looks like a pigsty.  
☐ B Don't worry. It'll only be taking a few minutes to clear up.
- 8 ☐ A Will you be going skiing as usual after Christmas?  
☐ B Not this year. It's too expensive. We'll stay at home.
- 9 ☐ A I'll ring you as soon as I'll arrive.  
☐ B Please do. We'll be waiting to hear you've arrived safely.



## Conjunctions in time clauses

### 7 Future time clauses

**!** 1 Notice that in clauses after *if*, *when*, *as soon as*, *until*, *before*, *after*, *once*, and *unless* present tenses are normally used to talk about the future. A future form is not used.

*I'll phone you **when I arrive**. NOT when I'll arrive*

*I won't marry you **unless you give up smoking!***

*NOT unless you'll give up*

2 If it is important to show that the first action will be completed before the second action begins, the Present Perfect is used.

*I'll fax you the report **as soon as I've written it**.*

*They're going to emigrate to Australia **after the baby has been born**.*

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, Present Simple, Present Perfect, or a future form.

- 1 Unless you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) sensibly, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not get) better.
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ (not move) to Paris until we \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a flat there to rent.
- 3 You \_\_\_\_\_ (love) Adam when you \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) him. He's so funny.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to drive as soon as you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) 17?
- 5 The children \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to bed unless they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a glass of milk.
- 6 It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at least an hour before I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) this report.
- 7 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) well in the test, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (have to) do it again?
- 8 As soon as we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to process the information, we \_\_\_\_\_ (deal) with your request.
- 9 The doctor says that I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) much better once I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the operation.
- 10 Once you \_\_\_\_\_ (try) 'Glowwhite' toothpaste, you \_\_\_\_\_ (never use) anything else!

# Vocabulary

## 8 Revision: *take or put*?

**T 5.2** Complete the conversation with the correct form of *take* or *put*.

- A Come in. Make yourself at home. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ some music on. Pour us some drinks.
- B Thanks, I will. Mmm, something smells nice.
- A Oh, dinner's (2) \_\_\_\_\_ ages. Go and sit down. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ your feet up and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ it easy. It'll be a while before we eat. How's your week been?
- B Hellish. My boss is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ pressure on me to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ on another project. But I'm already working flat out and I'm fed up with (7) \_\_\_\_\_ work first all the time.
- A I don't blame you. But the business has really (8) \_\_\_\_\_ off recently, hasn't it?
- B Yes, it has, which is great, of course. But I think he'll just have to realize that he needs to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ on more people now. But he'll never (10) \_\_\_\_\_ advice from me, of course!
- A Well, you've been there since the beginning and I think he just (11) \_\_\_\_\_ you for granted.
- B I know. I'm like part of the furniture. I have trouble getting him to (12) \_\_\_\_\_ any notice of me at all these days.
- A Oh, don't (13) \_\_\_\_\_ it personally. I'm sure he doesn't mean it like that. He's just too busy, that's all.
- B Perhaps you're right. But he should (14) \_\_\_\_\_ himself in my shoes once in a while, and realize how he makes me feel.
- A You'll just have to talk to him about it. Anyway, this'll (15) \_\_\_\_\_ a smile on your face. Dinner is served!

## 9 Words commonly confused

Complete the sentences with the correct word. Put the verbs into the correct forms.

expect    wait for    look forward to

- 1 a We \_\_\_\_\_ the rain to stop so that we can play tennis.  
b The weather forecast says a lot of rain \_\_\_\_\_ over the next few days.  
c I'm very excited. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ starting my first job.

pass    spend    waste

- 2 a I \_\_\_\_\_ too much time with my mates and not enough time with my girlfriend.  
b I usually read the newspaper to \_\_\_\_\_ the time on train journeys.  
c I \_\_\_\_\_ my time at school. I wish I'd tried harder and studied more.

see    watch    look at

- 3 a \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ that new Spielberg film yet?  
b The police sat in their car. They \_\_\_\_\_ every move the men made.  
c \_\_\_\_\_ this picture little Amy has painted!

actually    at the moment    really

- 4 a A What a shame James lost the match.  
B \_\_\_\_\_, he won.  
b The children are out playing in the garden \_\_\_\_\_.  
c Love that dress. You \_\_\_\_\_ look wonderful!

lend    borrow    owe

- 5 a I have a student loan. I \_\_\_\_\_ the bank £10,000, which is a big debt.  
b Jed \_\_\_\_\_ £5,000 from the bank to buy a new car.  
c Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me £20 until the end of the week? I'm broke.

angry    nervous    embarrassed

- 6 a He felt \_\_\_\_\_ when he realized that he couldn't remember her name.  
b I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ about my interview tomorrow.  
c We're \_\_\_\_\_ with the government for not listening to us.

# Phrasal verbs

## 10 Types 2 and 3

- !** 1 Both type 2 and type 3 phrasal verbs have an object.
- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Type 2                      | Type 3                              |
| Take off <b>your coat</b> . | Look after <b>your sister</b> .     |
| I put <b>the DVD</b> on.    | I'll look into <b>the problem</b> . |
- 2 In type 2, the particle can move.
- Take your coat **off**.  
I put **on** the DVD.
- If the object is a pronoun (him, it, me, etc.) the particle comes after it.
- Take it **off**. NOT Take off it.  
I put it **on**. NOT I put on it.
- 3 In type 3, the particle cannot move.
- NOT Look your sister after.  
Look her after.  
I'll look the problem into.  
I'll look it into.
- 4 Dictionaries usually tell you which type a phrasal verb is.
- put sth on** The particle is shown *after sth*. This is type 2.  
**look into sth** The particle is shown *before sth*. This is type 3.

Put a pronoun in the correct place in these sentences. First decide which type of phrasal verb is used.

- Listen to this song. I'll put it on \_\_\_\_\_ for you.
- I know you've got a lot of problems, but I'm sure you'll get \_\_\_\_\_ through them.
- I can't remember the directions. I couldn't take \_\_\_\_\_ all in \_\_\_\_\_.
- There's a problem with my computer. I'll sort \_\_\_\_\_ out \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
- We're having a meeting on the 25th. Put \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ your diary.
- There are clothes all over your bedroom. Please put \_\_\_\_\_ away \_\_\_\_\_.
- If you're going out with your little brother, you'd better look \_\_\_\_\_ after \_\_\_\_\_.
- I'm sorry you had a complaint about your room. I'll look \_\_\_\_\_ into \_\_\_\_\_ right away.
- That was a mean thing you said! Take \_\_\_\_\_ back \_\_\_\_\_!
- I liked Ann, but since you told me what she did, you've put me \_\_\_\_\_ off \_\_\_\_\_.

# Pronunciation

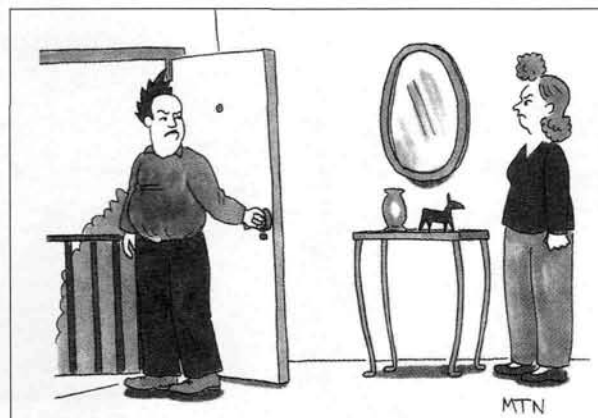
## 11 Sounds and spelling

- 1 **T 5.3** Match the letters underlined in each word with the correct sound.

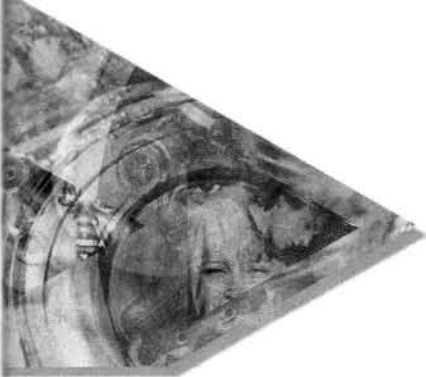
- |    |        |      |      |      |
|----|--------|------|------|------|
| 1  | won't  | /ʌ/  | /əʊ/ | /ɒ/  |
| 2  | walk   | /ɔ:/ | /ɑ:/ | /ɒ/  |
| 3  | wonder | /ʌ/  | /ɔ:/ | /ɒ/  |
| 4  | woman  | /ʊ/  | /əʊ/ | /ʌ/  |
| 5  | warm   | /ɔ:/ | /aɪ/ | /ɜ:/ |
| 6  | word   | /ɔ:/ | /ɜ:/ | /aɪ/ |
| 7  | wear   | /eə/ | /e/  | /i:/ |
| 8  | weight | /aɪ/ | /eɪ/ | /e/  |
| 9  | want   | /æ/  | /əʊ/ | /ɒ/  |
| 10 | work   | /ɔ:/ | /ɜ:/ | /ɔɪ/ |
| 11 | wander | /ʌ/  | /ɔ:/ | /ɒ/  |
| 12 | women  | /ʊ/  | /əʊ/ | /ɪ/  |
| 13 | worm   | /ɔ:/ | /ɔɪ/ | /ɜ:/ |
| 14 | ward   | /ɑ:/ | /aɪ/ | /ɔ:/ |
| 15 | weary  | /eə/ | /ɪə/ | /i:/ |
| 16 | weird  | /aɪ/ | /eɪ/ | /ɪə/ |

- 2 **T 5.4** In each group of words, three words rhyme. Choose the odd one out.

- |    |      |        |         |        |        |
|----|------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1  | /ʌ/  | done   | phone   | won    | son    |
| 2  | /ʊ/  | would  | should  | good   | blood  |
| 3  | /u:/ | move   | love    | prove  | groove |
| 4  | /əʊ/ | though | through | throw  | sew    |
| 5  | /eɪ/ | weak   | break   | ache   | shake  |
| 6  | /aʊ/ | flower | power   | tower  | lower  |
| 7  | /ɜ:/ | worth  | birth   | north  | earth  |
| 8  | /eɪ/ | hate   | wait    | weight | height |
| 9  | /ɪə/ | fear   | near    | pear   | clear  |
| 10 | /eə/ | share  | bear    | fair   | hear   |



*'I'm going to pick somebody up at the airport. Anybody.'*



# 6

Countable and uncountable nouns  
Expressing quantity  
*something, somebody, somewhere*

## Making it big

### Countable and uncountable nouns

►► Grammar Reference: Student's Book p146

#### 1 Countable or uncountable?

Choose the noun in each group that is usually uncountable.

- 1 holiday journey flight luggage suitcase
- 2 meal dish food menu dessert
- 3 cheque coin cash salary bonus
- 4 job employee boss unemployment profession
- 5 pop group musical music opera concert
- 6 arrest violence accident crime criminal
- 7 motorway traffic traffic jam hold-up rush hour

Choose the noun in each group that is usually countable.

- 8 luck happiness opportunity fun help
- 9 ingredient cutlery fruit meat food
- 10 fresh air sleep fluid health energy

#### 2 some or any?

Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

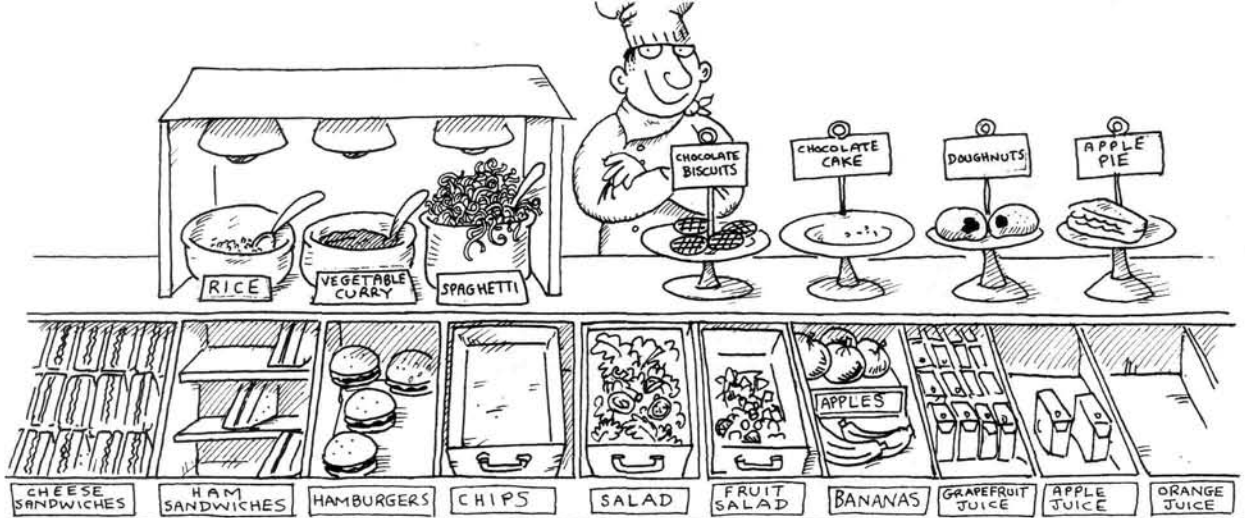
- 1 I did exercise 1 without \_\_\_\_\_ help.
- 2 Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ more fizzy mineral water?  
I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ more.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ people don't have \_\_\_\_\_ problems learning foreign languages.
- 4 Why don't you ask your father to lend you \_\_\_\_\_ money? I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 My teenage sister never has \_\_\_\_\_ difficulty learning the words of the latest pop songs. There are hardly \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't know by heart.
- 6 I didn't realize that there was still \_\_\_\_\_ food left.  
I've made \_\_\_\_\_ more.

#### 3 much or many?

Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets and *much* or *many*. Make any other necessary changes.

- 1 I'm not sure how much drink to buy. (cans of beer)  
I'm not sure how many cans of beer to buy.
- 2 Are there many jobs to be done in the garden? (work)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I didn't spend many hours on the homework. (time)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Did they do many experiments before they found a cure? (research)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 They couldn't give me many details about the delay in our flight. (information)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I didn't have too much difficulty with this exercise. (problems)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 I've got too many suitcases. I can't carry them all. (luggage)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 There are too many cars and lorries on the streets of our town. (traffic)  
\_\_\_\_\_





#### 4 The canteen

- 1 Look at the picture of the students' canteen. Write ten sentences, using each expression in the box once.

several	a couple of	a few	isn't much
lots of	aren't many	a little	hardly any
no	a huge amount of		

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 **T 6.1** Answer the students' questions, using an expression of quantity without a noun.

- 1 Is there any chocolate cake?  
Sorry, there's none left.
- 2 What about rice?  
Well, there's a little.
- 3 Can I have some spaghetti?  
Yes, of course, there \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Have you got lots of ham sandwiches?  
Well, there are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I'd like two vegetable curries, please.  
Sorry, there \_\_\_\_\_ left.
- 6 Can I have some chips with my hamburger?  
Sorry, there \_\_\_\_\_.

- 7 Have you got apple pie today?  
Yes, just \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Are there any chocolate biscuits?  
Well, there \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 Can I have a large portion of fruit salad, please?  
Sorry, there \_\_\_\_\_ left.
- 10 Are there any bananas left?  
Yes, I think we \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11 Is this all the apple juice you've got?  
Yes, I'm afraid there's only \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12 Well, I'll have some grapefruit juice.  
No problem, we've got \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 5 *very little, a little, very few, a few, fewer, less*

Rewrite the sentences with *very little, a little, very few, a few, fewer, or less*. Change all the underlined words.

- 1 There was a lot of wine at the party, but hardly any was drunk. *very little*
- 2 I'm on a diet so I'll just have four or five chips.
- 3 Children don't have as much respect for their teachers as they used to.
- 4 Lots of people have tried to climb Everest, but not many have succeeded.
- 5 Dave can speak fluent Norwegian and some Swedish.
- 6 Not as many people smoke these days.
- 7 Not many people manage to become completely fluent in a language.
- 8 It's been three or four years since we last saw him.
- 9 There isn't very much I can do to help you.
- 10 There are lots of reasons why I don't want the job. Here are some of them.

# Compounds with *some, any, no, every*

## 6 *something, anybody, nowhere, everyone ...*



1 *Any, anyone, anybody, anywhere, and anything* can mean it doesn't matter which/who/where/what.

Put the picture **anywhere**, I don't mind.

You can say **anything** you want. I don't care.

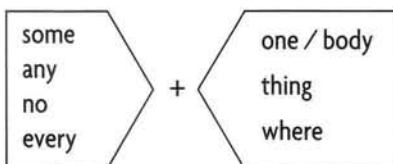
Borrow **any** book you want.

2 *Everybody and everything* are singular, not plural.

**Everybody** knows who did it.

**Everything** is ready for the party.

1 Complete the sentences with a combination of these words.



- I don't care where we go on holiday as long as it's \_\_\_\_\_ hot.
- Does \_\_\_\_\_ want a cup of tea?
- I've looked for my contact lens, but I can't find it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A What do you want for dinner, Harry?  
B Oh, \_\_\_\_\_, I don't care!
- This sale is fantastic. There's 50% off \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop.
- It's really boring at Auntie Martha's, there's absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ to do.
- I'm a very sensitive person. \_\_\_\_\_ understands me.
- There was \_\_\_\_\_ for me to sit so I had to stand.
- Jane's getting married to \_\_\_\_\_ she met on holiday.
- Sue is such a chatterbox, she's always got \_\_\_\_\_ to say, but she never says \_\_\_\_\_ interesting.
- Our dog will go for a walk with \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tommy's so nice. \_\_\_\_\_ likes him.

2 Match a line in A with a line in B.

A	B
1 He told the police he knew	a anything.
2 He didn't tell the police	b nothing.
3 I think they live	c somewhere in London.
4 I don't mind. I'll live	d anywhere in London.
5 Anybody	e phoned you. Sorry.
6 Nobody	f can cook. It's easy.
7 I've searched	g anywhere.
8 I can't find it	h everywhere.
9 I thought I'd know	i somebody at the party.
10 I didn't know	j anyone at the party.
11 My parents never took me	k everywhere when I was young.
12 My parents took me	l anywhere when I was a kid.
13 Jane always got	m everything she wanted.
14 Jane didn't have	n anything to wear.
15 I've already had	o something to eat.
16 I've had	p nothing to eat.



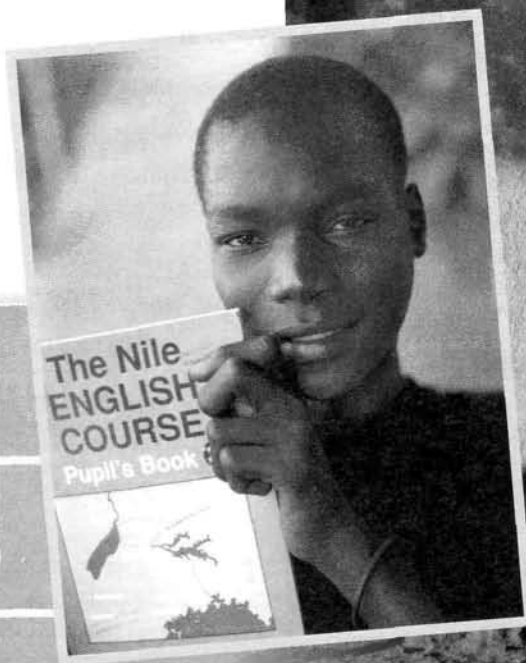
'Of course nobody needs one, that's why I called you advertising people in.'

## Expressing quantity

### 7 Odonga uses his loaf

- 1 Read and complete the story of Odonga Bosko, using the words in the boxes.

# Odonga uses his loaf \*



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Odonga Bosko hasn't had (1) \_\_\_\_\_ luck in his life – until now, that is. And (2) \_\_\_\_\_ could have predicted how completely his life would change.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ of months ago, 20-year-old Odonga had (4) \_\_\_\_\_ chance of escaping the grinding poverty in his remote Ugandan village. Now the excited trainee printer is busily packing his (5) \_\_\_\_\_ belongings for his trip to Britain, because a (6) \_\_\_\_\_-millionaire is paying for him to study the latest printing techniques at college.

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Remarkably, Odonga's extraordinary change in fortune is (7) \_\_\_\_\_ because of a loaf of bread. He explained: 'I was hungry, but there wasn't (8) \_\_\_\_\_ food in the house. I had (9) \_\_\_\_\_ money – only 600 shillings (4p), but it was just (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to buy (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of bread. The bread is usually wrapped in paper, and that day I saw it was (12) \_\_\_\_\_ of an English paper, so I took (13) \_\_\_\_\_ notice.

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On the (14) \_\_\_\_\_ of paper was an advert for a printing job in Bristol. (15) \_\_\_\_\_ of my friends have (16) \_\_\_\_\_ work here. I am training on a printing machine which is (17) \_\_\_\_\_ 40 years old, and I receive (18) \_\_\_\_\_ wages. I felt if I was going to make (19) \_\_\_\_\_ of my life, I had to apply for this job.'

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It took Odonga (20) \_\_\_\_\_ hours to write the letter and send it. But it turned out that the advert had been placed (21) \_\_\_\_\_ a year ago. 'The company kindly sent me (22) \_\_\_\_\_ of information about (23) \_\_\_\_\_ the hi-tech machines they used. I was even more determined to get a chance to work on them.'

In Britain, Odonga's story reached the ears of Conrad Millbank, a tycoon who had made (24) \_\_\_\_\_ money from publishing. He ordered his lawyers to find the enthusiastic young African. 'When I heard that a rich man wanted to pay for my training, I thought it must be a joke. Now I am so happy that I went to buy (25) \_\_\_\_\_ bread that day.'

\* to use your loaf is an idiom meaning to use your brains / show intelligence.